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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/733,935	12/12/2000	Kei Suzuki	108124	3779

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EXAMINER

TRUONG, LECHI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2126

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DATE MAILED: 11/24/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/733,935

Applicant(s)

SUZUKI ET AL.

Examiner

LeChi Truong

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 December 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. Claims 1-4, 8, 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over TaBuchi (Flexible hyperlink association system and method) in view of Kao et al (US. Patent 6,462,757 B1).

As to claim 1, Tabuchi teaches an application start (an application to start, page 11, ln 5-31 to ln 12, ln 12-31/ computer system 900, page 19, ln 1-31/ DNA file 250, page 12, ln 25-31), one or more specified applications (a plurality of program modules, page 11, ln 5-31/ P_kid.exe, page 20, ln 1-31), an application registration portion (clipboard scanning, pag 21, ln 1-31/ page 22, ln 1-20), information relate to start (text string, page 21, ln 1-31/ pre-assigned key, page 12, ln 12-31), started applications(P_kid.exe/ P_young.exe, page 20, ln 1-31/ Fig 9), one group(brand, page 20, ln 1-31), an application start information storage portion(database 914, page 19, ln 20-31 to page 20, ln 1-31), information for starting(record of each key , the name of a musical instrument(page 19, ln 20-31 to page 20, ln 1-31/ page 5, ln 10-31), a registered application(P_kid.exe/ P_young.exe, page 20, ln 1-31/ Fig 9/ piano.exe, page 6, lm 1-31), an application group start portion for seaching(a hyperlink and brand cell, page 21, ln 1-31), an enter symbol(symbol, page 21, ln 1-31), one or more corresponding application(P_kid.exe/ P_young.exe, page 20, ln 1-31/ Fig 9/ piano.exe, page 6, lm 1-31).

Tabuchi does not explicit teach the term registering. However, Kao teaches command ...entered (col 4, ln 1-44).

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It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of Kao to Tabuchi in order to locate an application running within the respective window based on the requests containing user specified search criteria.

As to claim 2, Tabuchi teaches a symbol receiving portion (the buffer, page 21, ln 1-31), a symbol (symbol, page 21, ln 1-31), a user (a user, page 21, ln 1-31), conversion position (a scanning cell, page 21, ln 16-31), the received symbol (piano, page 21, ln 16-31), location information (a DSF statement, page 21, ln 1-31), a resources (search piano, page 21, ln 16-31), a designation portion (a hyperlink and brand cell, page 22, ln 1-20).

As to claim 3, Tabuchi teaches a clipboard (the clipboard, page 21, ln 1-31)

As to claim 4, Tabuchi teaches a buffer (buffer, page 21, ln 1-31), a character conversion position (a scanning cell, page 21, ln 16-31), a user (a user, page 21, ln 1-31), a key input device (key, page 21, ln 1-31), a specified application (P_kid.exe/ P_young.exe, page 20, ln 1-31/ Fig 9/ piano.exe, page 6, ln 1-31).

As to a control method of claim 8, see the rejection of claim 1.

As to a medium of claim 19, see the rejection of claim 1.

2. Claims **5-7, 14, 16-18, 20-22** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over TaBuchi (Flexible hyperlink association system and method) in view of Kao et al (US. Patent 6,462,757 B1) and further in view of Lack et al (US. Patent 5,835,090).

As to claim 5, Tabuchi does not explicit teach, the drag/ drop file, option switch. However, Clark teaches drag/ drop col 4, ln 1-15/ col 17, ln 30-48/ col 18, ln 30-48/ col 19, ln 40-67 to col 20, ln 40-56), switch (col 13-14).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of Clark to Tabuchi in order to provide provided fully satisfactory performance for a broad range of applications programs.

As to claim 6, Tabuchi does not explicit teach obtains a process IN of a started window. However, Kao teaches providing a name for application (col 6, l n 30-50).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of Kao to Tabuchi in order to identify application running on within the respective window.

Tabuchi does not teach window handle foe control the window of the application when window has appeared. However, Clark teaches a window handle, the actual window was being dragged (col 19, ln 59-67- to col 20, ln 40-67).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of Clark to Tabuchi in order to provide a convenient way for the user to recall where various applications are positioned at a glance.

As to claim 7, Tabuchi does not teach a second handle window; compare stored windows after and before staring application for regarding the added windows. However, Clark teaches querying the windows ...is compared to previously entered display criteria... if the coordinates are accepted ... the windows are displayed (col 11, n 34-46 to col 12, ln 25-44).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of Clark to Tabuchi in order to provide a convenient way for the user to recall where various applications are positioned at a glance.

As to the control method of claim 14, see the rejection of claim 6.

As to the control method of claim 16, see the rejection of claim 7.

As to the control method of claim 17, see the rejection of claim 6 and 7.

As to the control method of claim 18, refer to the rejection of claim 2. Further, Clark does not teach sending a data from an application ... to a destination outside this application.

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However, Tabuchi teaches send the search statement ... the parameter is guitar to the DNA file 250 of hyperlink cell RC (page 18, ln 1-31).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of Tabuchi to Clark in order to perform a flexible association system for a data on display device, which has been chosen by a user.

As to a multi-monitor computer of claim 20, refer to the rejection of claim 1. Further, Tabuchi teaches a processing portion (a central processing unit 604, page 24, ln 6-31), a graphics memory (system memory 606, page 24, ln 6-31), a plurality of screens (window 632, 634, page 24, ln 6-31/ Fig. 13), a control screen display portion (a DSF information section 256, page 24, ln 1-5),

Tabuchi does not explicit teach a plurality of display potions, control screen. However, Clark teaches monitors 98-104, window handle (col 19, ln 59-67 to col 20, ln 40-65).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of Clark to Tabuchi in order to provide mapping various area of the operating desktop to particular monitors without regard to border effects such as window partition.

As to claim 21, Tabuchi does not teach a small display device, a large display device. However, Clark teaches each monitors 980104 have one or more windows/ the respective display areas of the monitors 98-104, col 19, ln 50-67, col 20, ln 40-65).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of Clark to Tabuchi in order to provide mapping various area of the operating desktop to particular monitors without regard to border effects such as window partition.

As to a client –server of system of claim 22, refer to the rejection of claim 1. Further, Tabuchi teaches the server (server/ a remote server, page 2, ln 1-25), the client (a user, page 2, ln 1-25).

3. Claims **9-13, 15** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clark et al (US patent 5,835,090) in view TaBuchi (Flexible hyperlink association system and method).

As to claim 9, Clark teaches a control portion (desktop manager, col 4, ln 1-67, col 6, ln 18-67, col 8, ln 53-67), a control sub-screen (one or more window/ the display are 108, col 19, ln 50-67 to col 20, ln 40-65), an application start screen (various applications, col 20, ln 40-65), an application software (the bird's eye view function, col 19, ln 40-67 to col 20, ln 40-65), a window (window, col 19, ln 40-65, col 20, ln 1-65), an application screen (new window position, col 20, ln 40-65), a predetermined size(the new position, col 20, ln 40-65), an application sub-screen(window handle, col 19, ln 40- 67 to col 20, ln 40-65), a user(user, col 4, ln 53-67/ col 5, ln 1-10/ col 4, ln 1-67/ col 20, ln 40, ln 40- 65), the size/ the position(maximization options, col 5, ln 1-10/the size / position, col 22, ln 10- 30/ position, col 20, ln 40-65), the entire of display range(a monitor border, col 11, ln 35-46), registering(the registry, col 22, ln 9-30), parameter(input... the assigned function, col 4, ln 15-25/ message, col 3, ln 52-67/ col 19, ln 40-67), windows of the application(window is display, col 40-67).

Clark does not explicit teach a name to an application group. However, Tabuchi teaches name of a musical instrument... and the name of a program module (ln 5, ln 20-26/piano record contains three different branches, page 20, ln 1-35/ Fig. 9).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of Tabuchi to Clark in order to have a flexible association system for displaying window based on the data , which has been chosen by a user.

As to claim 10, Clark teaches a screen for visualizing the position of application windows (the coordinator of application, col 11, ln 34-47), the display range (a monitor border, col 11, ln 25-47), an entire screen displayed (enter display criteria, col 11, ln 25-47), a display device (the enhanced desktop col 20 ln 40-65).

As to claim 11, Clark teaches modifying the size/position of the application screen perform in response when the user' (the new position of the window representation as the bird's eye view display into a corresponding new window position, col 20, ln 40-65).

As to claim 12, Clark teaches the position and size (position / size, col 12, ln 15-42).

Clark does not explicit teach a name, an application group. However, Tabuchi teaches name of a musical instrument... and the name of a program module (ln 5, ln 20-26/piano record contains three different branches, page 20, ln 1-35/ Fig. 9).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of Tabuchi to Clark in order to have a flexible association system for displaying windows based on the data, which has been chosen by a user.

As to claim 13, Clark teaches the window handle (window handle, col 20, ln 40-65), the application sub-screen (the window representation as the bird's eye view, col col 20, ln 40-65), the application screen (a corresponding new window, col 20, ln 40-65).

As to the claim 15, Clark does not teach a predetermined time. However, Tabuchi teaches (time intervals, page 2, ln 7-26).

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It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of Tabuchi to Clark in order to run programs in a windows based environment having one or more windows, which could be displayed on the monitor.

4. Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LeChi Truong whose telephone number is (703) 305 5312. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 - 5.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 5T 01 for regular communications and none for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703 305 9000.

LeChi Truong
November 12, 2003



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